Danville Enquirer.

BY DELAY & LOVELESS. DANVILLE, ILLINOIS, FIRDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1836. VOL. 3 NO. 4.

For the Family Magazine.

THE PIASA.

AN INDIAN TRADITION OF ILLINOIS.

No part of the United States, not even the highlands of the Hudson, can vie, in wild and romantick scenery, with the bluffs of Illinois. On one side of the river, often at the water's edge, a perpendicular wall of rock rises to the height of some hundred feet. Generally on the opposite shore is a level bottom or prairie, of several miles in width, extending to a similar bluff that runs parallel with the river.

One of these ranges commences at Alton, and extends with few intervals for many miles along the left bank of the Illinois. In descending the river to Alton, the traveller will observe between that town and the mouth of the Illinois, a narrow ravine through which a small stream discharges its waters into the Mississippi. That stream is the Piasa. Its name is Indian, and signifies in the langauge of the Illini, "*The bird that devours men.*" Near the mouth of that stream, on the smooth and perpendicular face of the bluff, at an elevation which no human art can reach, is cut the figure of an enormous bird, with its wings extended. The bird which this figure represents was called by the Indians, the Piasa, and from this is derived the name of the stream.

The tradition of the Piasa is still current among all the tribes of the Upper Mississippi, and those who have inhabited the valley of the Illinois, and is briefly this: "Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great magalonyx and mastodon, whose bones are now dug up, were still living in this land of the green prairies, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he could easily carry off, in his talons, a full grown deer. Having obtained a taste of human flesh, from that time he would prey upon nothing else. He was artful as he was powerful; would dart suddenly and unexpectedly upon an Indian, bear him off into one of the caves in the bluff, and devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to destroy him, but without success. Whole villages were nearly depopulated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illini. At length, Ouatoga, a chief, whose fame as a warrior extended even beyond the great lakes, separating himself from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the Great Spirit, the Master of life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa. On the last night of his fast, the Great Spirit appeared to Ouatoga in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his warriors, each armed with a bow and a poisoned arrow, and conceal them in a designated spot. Near the place of their concealment, another warrior was to stand in open view, as a victim for the Piasa, which they must shoot the instant that he pounced upon his prey. When the chief awoke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, and returning to his tribe, told them his dreams. The warriours were quickly selected and placed in ambush as directed. He was willing to die for his tribe. Placing himself in open view of the bluff, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the cliff eyeing his prey. Ouatoga drew up his manly form to its utmost height, and planting his feet firmly upon the earth, began to chant the death-song of a warriour. A moment after, the Piasa rose into the air and, swift as the thunderbolt, darted down upon the chief. Scarcely had he reached his victim, when every bow was sprung, and every arrow sent, to the feather, into his body. The Piasa uttered a wild, fearful scream, that resounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired. Ouatoga was safe. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird, had touched him. The Master of life in admiration of the generous deed of Ouatoga had held over him an invisible shield. In memory of this event, the image of the Piasa was engraved on the face of the bluff."

Such is the Indian tradition. Of course I do not vouch for its truth. This much, however, is certain; the figure of a large bird cut into the solid rock, is still there, and at a height that is perfectly inaccessible. How and for what purpose it was made, I leave for others to determine; even at this day, an Indian never passes that spot in his canoe without firing his gun at the figure of the bird. The marks of balls on the rock are almost innumerable.

Near the close of March of the present year I was induced to visit the bluffs below the mouth of the Illinois and above that of the Piasa. My curiosity was principally directed to the examination of a cave connected with the tradition, as one of those to which the bird had carried his human victims. Preceded by an intelligent guide who carried a spade, I set out on my excursion. The cave was extremely difficult of access, and at one point of our progress I stood at an elevation of more than one hundred and fifty feet on the face of the bluff, with barely room to sustain one foot. The unbroken wall towered above me, while below was the river. After a long and perilous clambering we reached the cave which was about fifty feet above the surface of the river. By the aid of a long pole, placed on the projecting rock and the upper end touching the mouth of the cave, we succeeded in entering it. Nothing could be more impressive than the view from the entrance of this cavern. The Mississippi was rolling in silent grandeur beneath us: high over our heads a single cedar hung its branches over the cliff, on the blasted top of which was seated a bald eagle. No other sound or sign of life was near us. A sabbath stillness rested upon the scene. Not a cloud was in the heavens; not a breath of air was stirring. The broad Mississippi lay before us, calm and smooth, as a lake. The landscape presented the same wild aspect as it did before it had yet met the eye of the white man.

The roof of the cavern was vaulted, the top of which was hardly less than twenty-five feet in height. The shape of the cave was irregular, but so far as I could judge, the bottom would average twenty by thirty feet. The floor of this cave throughout its whole extent was a mass of human bones. Sculls and other bones were mingled together in the utmost confusion. To what depth they extended I am unable to decide, but we dug to the depth of three or four feet in every quarter of the cavern and still we found only bones. The remains of thousands must have been deposited here: how, and by whom, and for what purpose, it is impossible even to conjecture,

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Original Anecdote.—We witnessed an occurrence in one of the churches in this city, last Sabbath, which involve quite too good a joke to be lost. A few moments previous to the arrival of the clergyman, a stranger, shabbily dressed, and of rather singular appearance, entered the door and, was proceeding up the isle with a firm step and much self-possession, when one of the leading members of the society left his seat, and meeting him, kingly offered to give him a seat in the gallery, and turning round with an air of reluctance, he followed his polite guide into the entry and up stairs to the proffered seat. The gentleman then returned below, and in a few moments the minister came in & commenced reading a portion of the 2d chapter of James. In order that it may be seen how exact was the application, it should be stated that just before this scaly looking visitor made his appearance, this same gentleman gave up his seat to another, though more genteely dressed stranger.

The reader can well judge of the difficulty of preserving one's gravity, while the good man was reading the following passage—'For if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment; and ye have respect for him, that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place, and say to the poor, stand thou there or sit here under my footstool,' &c.—*Norwich Aurora*

MINERAL WEATH OF MISSOURI.

There is a region of country on the Big Black river in the State of Missouri, about eighty miles southwest of St. Louis, which according to recent accounts must be among the wealthiest mineral districts in the United States. In addition to the incalculable quantities of iron ore, of an admirable quality, yielding from seventy to eighty per centum, there is a boundless extent of copper ore, of which thousands of pounds are seen on the surface; in the same region zinc and black led are abundant, and bells are manufactured in large numbers by smiths residing on the spot, which find a ready sale. Bars of silver are also wrought, of such purity, as to be exchangable weight for weight with silver coin. Gold is also found, in small quantities, while sulphur, saltpetre, lead and mathis are abundant. A rail-road is talked of to be run from some undetermined point on the Mississippi, into the heart of the mineral region.—*Family Magazine.*

MR. BIDDLE AND OURSELVES.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.

In our last we promised to take some further notice of the difficulty existing between Mr. Biddle and ourselves. But for that promise we should not have alluded to the matter again, especially as the Presidential election is just about to take place, and as we are anxious to avoid every thing that may look like politics. All our statements, however, must be considered of a strictly business character, and are certainly not intended to subserve the interests of either of the political parties of the day.—Our business is that of an exchange broker, and not a day goes by that we do not purchase a large amount of every description of uncurrent bank paper. Indeed, for the last year or two, we have transacted as much business of this description, as nearly all the other Philadelphia brokers. We neither shave nor discount notes of hand. We are satisfied that well conducted banking institutions are useful and beneficial, and we even now allude to the Bank of the United States in terms of censure, contrary to the wishes of some whose opinions we respect very highly. The Bank is, however, of no sort of consequence to us—we owe it nothing, and ask for nothing but civility at the hands of its officers, & when this is refused, we must at least be permitted to tell the truth. In our paper of the 4th inst, we charged the Bank with buying up the notes of certain state institutions, in violation of one of the sections of its charter. Apprehensive that there was some error or misrepresentation in the case, we previously addressed Mr. Biddle a note asking for information upon the subject.—This he had not thought worth while to answer, and we are therefore justified in reaffirming the charge, and it is but proper that we should add, that we are prepared to prove that the Bank of the U. States has been receiving Pittsburgh note at one per cent discount, and other western paper at the usual rates charged by our brokers! This is certainly a small business for an institution with a capital of twenty-eight millions. Had Mr. Biddle given such a reply to our note, as we had a right to expect, and as acknowledged by one of the directors of the institution he should have done, any public notice on our part would have been unnecessary. In conclusion, we may state that since the appearance of our article upon the subject, the Bank has tho't proper to discontinue discounting bank notes, and so long as those at the head of the institution may be content with their legitimate business, we shall not molest them, but we promise to make our readers acquainted with the fact, the moment they again venture upon our line of trade.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Party Spirit.—It has been the custom of our oponents, amid all their changes of names, to profess that they are above party considerations, and to denounce the spirit of party as destructive to our free institutions. The slang about "collars" and "vassals," and "party slaves" has been freely used against us by these sticklers for independence, these assumers of all the virtue and inteligence, the precious "no party" men. They forsooth! have been the only pure and untrammelled politicians, the only supporters of the constitution and the laws, the only men uninfluenced by party leaders and party considerations!

We have always insisted, that this very party spirit which has been so bitterly denounced, is the greatest safeguard of our institutions. It can exist only in the atmosphere of free fearless thought. There are no parties under a despotism. The spirit of party, far from being checked and kepted down, should be encouraged & strengthened. Let those fear it, who fear the people. Let those denounce it, who would stifle popular discussion. There is a paragraph in the address adopted at the recent Democratic Young Men's Convention, which describes the salutary effects of party, in language of such clearness, stregth, and beauty that although we have already given place to the whole of that paper, we cannot refrain from laying the extract before our readers.

The spirit of Party in itself is indispensible to the existence of a popular Government. Those who disbelieve it have but lightely scanned the page of history, and display little knowledge in the nature of man. Where but in a republican government is the spirit of party to be found? not among the slaves and satraps of despotism where the mind enchained never struggles to soar, and no dreams of liberty disturb the bondmen's slumber; not in courts, where liberty of thought is rare, and liberty of speech a crime; not where the press is muzzled and the diffusion of knowledge forbidden; Party Spirit there watched by a thousand spies lurkes like a guilty thing and whispers its rebellious murmurs in secret places. Regarded as the smouldering spark which when blown into a flame, ever consumes tyrants and their institutions, it is seen but to be extinguished. Party spirit grows out of a natural hatred of oppression, an inborn spirit of inquiry.—It must for ever be, as it ever has been, the companion of a popular government; watchful over each movement of men in office; wresting every semblance of oppression. It is at once a check upon ambition, and a stirring incitement to emulation; keeping the rewards of public favor open to the most deserving. It nourishes public spirt; it contributes to the choice of moderate measures, and prevents the accumulation of inordinate power. Such is party spirit, but its high purposes are never accomplished without the aid of party discipline. To ensure great results, there must be unanimity of action; to preserve unanimity, there must be sacrifice of opinion. Where every partizan acts independently of his coajutor, where each jarring opinion is advocated with parental obstinacy by its author; where each one doeth what seemeth best in his own eyes, the action of party is parlyzed and defeat is certain. It is thus that a decided majority is sacrificed to discord & the many governed by the few.—*New York Times.*

From Bicknell's Reporter.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS BANK.

There are notes in circulation in the western country, some of which made their appearance in this city, purporting to be on the Illinois Savings Bank, and dated at *Burlington, Wisconsin Territory.* Some of these notes are made payable at the office in *St. Louis, Missouri.* The following extract from a letter received from our correspondent in that city, under date of Sept. 28th, will afford our readers some light as to the responsibility of the would-be Bank.

"The notes you enclosed me on the Illinois Savings Bank I got the Specie for, as soon as received, for I have no confidence in the institution. I cannot learn who are the owners, or any thing satisfactory concerning it, and I doubt if there is any *bottom* to it. I say this in confidence as you may have their bills offered.

A Mathematician's Idea of Honor. A graduate of Cambridge gave another the lie, and a challenge followed. The mathematical tutor of his college, the late Mr. V——, heard of the dispute, and sent for the youth, who told he must fight. "Why?" said the mathematician. "*He* gave me the lie." "Very well let him prove it; if he proves it, you did lie—and if he does not prove it, he lies. Why should you shoot one another? Let him prove it.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

Cincinnati and Chadleston Rail Road.—We learn that the City Council on Saturday last, subscribed *one hundred thousand dollars* to the stock of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-road Company. This is a very liberal subscription for Lexington, and an example which we hope to see imitated by other towns and cities interested, and by the State Governments, through which this great work is to pass.—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

The Legislature of the State of Tenessee assembled at Nashville on Monday the 3d inst., at an extra session convoked by the Governor, for special objects. These are stated in his message to be, the passage of an act to ensure to Tennessee the part of the deposit money allotted to that State. He also suggests the propriety of an appropriation towards a survey of the Cincinnati and Charleston rail road. He calls attention to the subject of the disputed boundary between Mississippi and Tennessee, and to the late treaty with the Cherokees.—*New York Times.*

From the New York Times.

War Department.—The President has ordered a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Major General Maccomb, as President, and Brevet Brigadier Generals Atkinson and Brady, members to assemble at the city of Frederick, in Maryland, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the campaigns in Florida against the Seminole Indians, under the Command of Major General Gaines, and of Major General Scott, in 1836 and the causes of the delay in prosecuting the war against the Creek Indians, in 1836, and into all the subjects connected with those campaigns. Captain Samuel Cooper is appointed to act as Judge Advocate and Recorder of the Court. The court will assemble so soon as the state of the military operations against the Indians will permit the witnesses to attend.

A Court of Inquiry will assemble at Fort Gibson on the 20th December next to examine into the nature of charges preferred against Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Macon, by Lieut. L. B. Northrop, 1st Regiment of Dragoons.

The Court will consist of Lieut. Col. S. Burbank, Major C. Wharton, and a third officer to be detailed by Bvt. Brig. General Arbuckle.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 69.

Head Quarters of the Army,
Adjutant Generals Office,
Washington, Oct. 15, 1836.

War department, Oct. 15, 1836.

1. The following order has been received from the President of the United States:

"Official reports received from Florida, show that several companies are without officers to command them. Other reports from commanders of the troops in the field, equally show the destitute condition of the service, owing to the absence of so many platoon officers. The Adjutant General reports, that returns required by the articles of war are delayed, or forwarded incomplete, from want of company commanders to make and transmit the returns requisite for the Colonel: and that there are instances of discharged soldiers from the Army in Florida, who, for the like reasons, could not obtain the necessary certificates, nor receive their arrearage of pay.

"This condition of the Army must no longer be permitted to exist. Duty with troops in the field should be regarded as paramount to any employment which separates the officer from his men. The public interest and a due regard to the wants of the private soldier, alike demand the presence, at all times, of the proper complement of commissioned officers.

"The several captains and subalterns who are not on duty with their companies—excepting only those employed in military service *proper*, or upon some duty of the *public* service, strictly speaking, will immediately be ordered to join their Regiments.

"Under no circumstances hereafter, must more than two officers of a company of Artillery, or one from a company of Infantry, be detailed for detached duty at the same time: nor shall any such detail be made, except for military service *proper*, without the special sanction of the President in each case.

"The Topographical Engineers will be employed with the army in the field, and hereafter be assigned to duty under the orders of the proper commanders."

ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States.

Tecumseh.—It is 23 years ago the 5th of this month since this famous Indian chief was killed in battle.

Suggestions to our next Legislature.—We find the following preamble and Resolutions in a late number of the Vandalia Register, and copy them with the belief that the subject is worth the consideration of the public, and particularly of the members elected to the next General Assembly.

They were introduced and adopted in an Internal Improvement Convention, held some time since at Nashville, Washington county, Illinois.

"Whereas the thirteen original states at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, possessed every power, right and attribute of independent sovereignty, except so far as it had been surrendered to the General Confederation, & retained it under the Constitution, except so far as they *expressly* surrendered it to the General Government, and *prohibited* it to the States.

There is no *express* power delegated to the General Government, and prohibited to the States, to take the land within the Senatorial limits of any state except a prohibition upon the States, to control or tax a district of 10 miles square, selected for the seat of the General Government, and those places purchased by the General Government, with the consent of the State, for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards &c., leaving to the States the full sovereignty in relation to the power of taxation of all the lands within their territorial limits.

The only power expressly delegated by the Constitution to the General Government, in relation to its territory, "to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting" the same.

The original States had every power of taxation over the lands within their territorial limits, at the adoption of the Constitution, with the exceptions above mentioned, and which as a part of the sovereignty of an independent government, was retained by them.

The restrictions upon the General Government, and condition of the deed of cession from Virginia to the United States, of the Territory north west of the Ohio river, that it should be disposed of, for the common benefit of all the states. Virginia inclusive, did not intend, not can it be construed, to take away or impair the sovereignty of any free republican State, that might be or have been formed out of that Territory, and admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States, and Congress has no power under the Constitution, to barter for or accept any part or portion of the sovereignty of any State, although the State might offer to surrender it.

By a resolution of Congress, this State was admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States, which equal footing fully recognizes of itself, the right in the States to tax all the lands within its territorial limits.

The only restrictions in the compact between the State of Illinois and the General Government, upon the State of Illinois, in relation to its power and right to tax all or any of the land within its limits, are that it will not tax the land sold by the United States, for five years from and after the day of sale; the Military Bounty Land, while it remains in the hands of the patentees, or their heirs for three years from and after the date of the patents respectively; and that it will not tax non-residents higher than residents.

Therefore,

Resolved, that the State of Illinois, has a right to tax the lands sold by the United States, and relinquished under the acts of Congress of 1823 and 1824.

Resolved, That the only question in relation to the taxation of these lands, is one of policy and expediency.

Resolved, That it is politic and expedient to tax these lands, as a means of raising Revenue, to construct works of Internal Improvement, and establish common Schools in this State.

Resolved, That unless the State resort to the above means of raising a revenue to pay off its debts, and defray the current expenses of the Government, it will be necessarily compelled to take all the resident land tax into the State Treasury: and effect further loans upon the faith and credit of the State.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the people to investigate, consider and decide upon the principles contained in the foregoing Preamble & resolutions, as most intimately connected with their vital interests in the construction of works of Internal Improvement, and the establishment of common schools, & that they instruct their Representatives upon the subject.

Resolved, That our revenue laws ought to be so amended, as to tax each person, according to the value of his or her property, ascertained by an actual annual appraisement, at the time of assessment.

Resolved, That we recommend it as the true policy of the State, to undertake at its own expense, a general system of Internal Improvement.

From the Cincinnati Republican, Oct. 22.

CINCINNATI THEATRE CONSUMED BY FIRE!

This spacious building, fronting on Third street and running back to Market street, caught fire yesterday morning and was entirely destroyed. the fire originated as follows:—The lamp-lighter, in trimming the lamps, let fall a bottle containing spirits of turpentine; the bottle was broken, and the spirits by some means caught fire. Before the blaze could be arrested, it was communicated to the scenery, and such was the rapidity of the progress of the devouring element; that in less than fifteen minutes the entire roof of the building was enveloped in flames. The Prompter and Mr. Martin, the carpenter of the Theatre, were sitting by one of the lobby stoves when the lamp-lighter gave the alarm. The latter proceeded to a room in the upper story of the building, which was five stories on Market street, for the purpose of securing a sum of money which he deposited there in a chest, and has not since been heard of. The melancholy supposition is, that in endeavoring to secure his money, the flames, which were very rapid in their progress, extending to every part of the building in an incredible short space of time, overtook him, and prevented his retreat! He is represented as having been a worthy citizen, and an inductrious and ingenious mechanic.

There were several small buildings adjoining the Theatre, fronting on Market street, which caught fire, and were considerably injured. They also sustained considerable damage by the falling of the walls of the Theatre. The Market House, and the buildings on the opposite side of the street, were very much endangered, but escaped injury through the exertions of the firemen and citizens.

By our mail of Thursday last we received "Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector," from which We cut the following on the subject of the New Constitution to be formed in Pennsylvania,

"The question of judges is perhaps the most difficult one that will come up for discussion before the convention—some persons being in favor of their election, for a number of years, immediately by the people—while others are for their appointment by the Governor for a term of years. When the election is over, it will be time enough to discuss the nature of the new Constitution—to advert to the provisions it should contain—in short, to enter into a laboured discussion of its whole character. Now, however, and until the November contest is over, the people should devote themselves to the object of electing good men as delegates—for with good men we have no fears as to the result.

From the Illinois State Register.

Mr. Editor:—A proper division of our share of the surplus revenue will, no doubt, engage very much of the time and anxious deliberation of the next Legislature. Various plans have been suggested for its appropriation—some are in favor of paying the State debt with it. Some are in favor of incorporating it with the school fund, while others are for employing it in aid of works of Internal Improvement. The first plan should find no encouragement in any quarter, as there are no debts of the State very oppressive, and the Bank has agreed to pay the "Wiggins' loan"—besides, the State should get out of debt by the usual mode, by the operation of its own laws, and by the aid of its own internal resources. A change in our revenue law, so as to make it what it has never yet been, a constitutional one, will soon pay all our debts, and leave a surplus in the treasury. As to the second plan, it may be said that education has no particular claims upon it, there being a large fund and daily increasing, sacredly appropriated for that purpose. As to the last plan, it does seem that a better disposition of it could not be made than to select a few prominent objects of Internal Improvement, and apply the money in their aid. Assuming there will be $30,000,000 to divide, our share will be about $510,000, a sum sufficient, if properly used, to improve our rivers, and aid in the construction of several of our projected Rail Roads. Would it not be advisable to apply, say $100,000, in the improvement of the Illinois, Kaskaskia, Wabash and Rock Rivers; equal sums to each? Would not the benefits resulting from such expenditures be immense, and are not those streams entitled to such an appropriation? No one can hesitate about the answer he will give. Apply than $100,000 to those rivers, and with the balance, in amounts proportionate to the undertakings, patronize the Central Rail road, the Alton and Wabash Rail road, and the Alton and Mount Carmel Rail road, either by a loan of the money to the several companies at a moderate interest, or by a purchase of their stock. A moment's consideration will convince any man that the benefits to the whole State from such an appropriation would be immense. There is no partiality in it, nor can objects of Internal improvement of greater magnitude and importance be so-

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lected than these rivers and Rail roads. It is to be sincerely hoped that these views will be seconded throughout the State and carried into full effect. Then will Illinois be entitled to a distinguished place among her sisters, and her onward march to power, wealth, & greatness cannot be arrested.

J. M.

Jackson county, Sept. 1836.

THE PANIC AND PRESSURE.

The opposition press in New York, puts forth the latest panic bulletin thus:

WALL-STREET, Saturday, Oct. 15.

As we predicted, the panic increases—stocks fell more than ever yesterday—some of them 8 or 9 per cent in one tumble. What are we coming to? Delaware at 73½—Morris 82—Mohawk 74—Boston and Providence 98—and Utica 108½—making a fall since the 14th of last month, ranging from 7 to 17 per cent. No fresh failures have taken place that we have heard of—but as this is settling day, prepare for them this morning by 12 o'clock.

All Wall street is in a continued bustle, and to-day will be the great experiment whether stocks will fall more, and crush the people as they tumble, or whether a great effort of banks, capitalists and large holders will stay the torrent.

We doubt the success of any attempt to stop the onward progress. The crisis may be rapidly coming. Two months ago, letters were received in this city, from high commercial houses in London and Liverpool, *predicting the very state of things we have now among us.*"

Here it will be observed that, according to the showing of the opposition, "*the very state of things*" now complained of by the New York and Philadelphia stock gamblers, was predicted in Liverpool and London a month before any knowledge of the late treasury order, to which the opposition attribute the present trouble, could have been received on the other side of the Atlantic.

But the Wall street bulletin thus proceeds:

British merchants gave orders in consequence, to their agents here, to be chary in exchanges that became due in New York from October up to 1st, Jan. 1837. They anticipat'd a terrible crash in this city sometime between these periods. *This is the real cause of the recent measures of the bank of England towards this country, and not the exportation of specie as ridiculously supposed by the Journal of Commerce.* Prices must come down—SPECULATION MUST EXPERIENCE A REVOLUTION. The first blow is felt in the value of stocks. In one or 2 weeks they tumble 12 to 15 per cent. The next blow will be in real estate.

It seems then the "BRITISH MERCHANTS," anticipating the "terrible crash," have helped to hasten it, because, perceiving the excessive overtrading and gambling in stock, both in England and the United States, and finding the pressure first at home, they were prompt to relieve themselves by narrowing the credit to us, which made them more exposed and vulnerable in their own market.

The wisdom of the President't *specie order* will now be universally perceived although it will not be admitted by the ever hostile interest to which he has done so much unrequitted and unacknowledged service. That order, by staying the excessive speculation in western lands,—by warning the banks, and preventing them from extending their issues, to keep up the heyday of land and stock jobbing,—by compelling them to take precautionary measures against runs for gold and silver, has put them in a condition to meet the exigency which the pressure in England inevitably presses upon this country. But for the President's salutary measure, the banks themselves would be compelled to stay, and the series of 1819 would be enacted.

Washington Globe.

The resolutions of Mr. Tidwell, instructing our Senators to vote for *expunging* Mr. Clay's resolution of censure on General Jackson, passed the House of Representatives yesterday without a count.

The yeas and nays were called this morning, on the above resolutions, in the House of Representatives, and passed—yeas 33, nays 15. They passed the Senate likewise, by a vote of 14 against 3—John Ringgold, John Clark and John McLain.—*Arkansas Gaz.*

Vermont.—The legislature of Vermont met at Montpelier' on Thursday last.—The Senate met for the first time under the amended constitution, thirty members, the whole number being present. The Hon. E. N. Briggs was chosen President pro tem. In the House of Representatives, Charles Coolidge was chosen Speaker pro tem. A joint committee was appointed to canvas the votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer.

In the afternoon the two houses met in joint committees, when the canvassing committee made the following report of the votes returned for Governor, &c., viz:—

For Governor. Silas *H.* Jenison, 20,471, and he is elected; William C. Bradley, 16,125; scattering, 35.

For Lieut. Governor. David M. Camp, 20,13, and he is elected. John S. Pettybone, 15,926; scattering, 61.

For Treasurer. Augustine Clark, 20,169, and he is elected; Charles R. Cleaves, 15,946; scattering 12.

Proclamation was then made of the result, and the joint committee dissolved.

In the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor came in took the oath of office, & took his seat as President of the Senate. *He* made an address to the Senate explaining the course he proposed to pursue, in discharging the duties of his new office. Norman Williams, Esq. was chosen Secretary of the Senate. The senate resolved to hold two sessions per day, begining at 9 and at 2 o'clock.

In the *House* of Representatives, Mr. Coolidge was chosen Speaker by 127 votes. There was 77 votes for Mr. Smith, and 7 scattering. A. S. Miner was chosen Clerk. He had 128 votes, Mr. Smith 70 and there were 16 scattering.—[N. Y. Times.

From the Globe.

Although we have no knowledge of the reasons given by Mr. Gorostiza for taking his leave, we think the following extract from a letter, just receiv'd, sheds some light on the subject.

Extract of a letter received in this city from a gentleman who left Tampico on the 12th of September last.

"The Mexican ports are now open to the Spanish flag and the Government of Mexico has despatched commissioners to Cuba, for the purpose of raising a naval armament to cruise against the Texians. Is it probable that men embarked in this warfare, would or will return to port without prize money? The Texans have no commerce to gratify their enemies with, and all their armed vessels would not equal one decent prize. Therefore, it behooves the commerce of those seas to be well protected against piratical movements. Several private letters from the interior of Mexico were shown to me at Tampico from which the sentiment appears to be universal among the Mexicans that war will be declared against the U. States, in the event of their recognition of Texian independence."

From this it will be seen that Mexico, despairing of success single handed in the contest with Texas, is desirous of involving foreign powers in the war. This can only be done by exciting jealousy of the growing power of the United States. If Spanish vessels from Cuba, or pirates under the Spanish flag, can be induced to take part in the war, to prey upon our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, and if in the collision thus produced, alarm for the safety of Cuba could be excited, the Mexican Government doubtless *supposes* that the European powers might be brought to make common cause with it in the war against Texas; a war which will be represented by those willing to engage in it beyond the Atlantic as intended to bridle the spirit of conquest in the United States. The pretext for it is to be "the recognition of Texian Independence." After the quietus given to this attempt in the British Parliament, we should have supposed further experiment would have been relinquished.

Arrival of Specie—The State Bank of Illinois has recently received from New York and New Orleans, *two hundred and eighty thousand dollars* in gold and silver.

Sangamo Journal.

We hope then to hear shortly that the Bank has re-commenced discounting as usual.—*Illinois State Register.*

EULOGY ON MADISON.

The eulogy on the life and character of James Madison, by John Quincy Adams, was to have been delivered at Boston on Tuesday last, the morning papers of which day contain the following beautiful ode, composed for the occasion:

ODE—BY PARK BENJAMIN.

How shall we mourn the glorious dead?
  What trophies rear above his grave,
For whom a nation's tears are shed—
  A nation's funeral banners wave!

Let eloquence his deeds proclaim,
  From sea-beat strand to mountain goal;
Let hist'ry write his peaceful name,
  High on her truth-illumined scroll.

Let poetry and art through earth
  The page inspire, the canvass warm,
In glowing words record his worth,
  In living marble mould his form.

A fame so bright will never fade,
  A name so dear will deathless be;
For on our country's shrine he laid
  The charter of her liberty.

Praise to God! His love bestowed
  The chief, the patriot, and the sage;
Praise God! to Him our fathers owed
  This fair and goodly heritage.

The sacred gift, time shall not mar,
  But wisdom guard what valor won.
While beams serene her guiding star,
  And glory points to MADISON.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

A letter from Paris, under date of Sept. 8, says,—"On Sunday night Paris was in a fearful state—all the National Guards were under arms, and the posts doubled. An insurrection of a very serious nature was apprehended, but the night passed off quietly. There is a dark and lowering spot in the destinies of France, which every eye can perceive, the bursting of which will probably fall on the head of the crafty monarch, who wields with such cunning the sceptre of that country."

A COMMUNITY.—The West appears to be the goal of the whole "universal Yankee nation."—Every Jonathan that is christened, seems born with the idea that the pumpkins grow larger & the turkeys wax fatter—and that his favorite "Injin," in its various glorious compounds, is yet more delectable—& that his stables of basswood and horn are softer and cleaner,—in that distant occidental land that lieth beyond his ken, than on the rocky soil of his native New England, under her healthful yet less genial skies. Hence he is to be looked upon as a sort of crysalis, of which the sterile land that gave him birth is the rude and confident shell, from whence he emerges on wings of enterprise, anxious to try his new fledged pinions amongst the verdant fields of the boundless west. The period of his enfranchisement is governed by circumstances, that "unspired god" that rules us all. The lad just in his teens—the beardless neophyte of the militia field—the staid man of middle age—the hale old veteran half a century—are all equally emulous of bettering their fortunes by change, and equally feel that restless activity which is pushing our settlements onward, and onward toward the Rocky Mountains—whose eternal barrier itself will not long resist the swelling waves that already encroach upon its base.

We notice in an eastern paper, that a company of forty individuals lately left Plymouth, county of Penobscot, for the State of Illinois. They are all with one or two exceptions, family relations, and thirty one of the name of Harlow. Twelve of them were members of the Baptist church in Plymouth, and were embodied into a church by themselves. One of their number was licensed to preach the gospel, and one as a deacon. They will thus constitute to all intents and purposes, a veritable Yankee community, and we have no doubt it will be a thrifty, peaceable one—May they increase a thousand fold.—BUFFALO ADV.

A letter from Columbus to a gentleman in this City, (from a first rate source, says "our State election has resulted thus:

Senate, Van Buren		20
"	Harrison	16—4
House Rep. Van Buren		38
"	Harrison	34—4
V.B. majority on joint ballot,		8

Gen. Vance's majority is between 5 and 6000. Congressmen, 9 Democrats, 10 Whigs.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

Mr. MORFIT, United States Agent to Texas, arrived in this city yesterday from Velasco. We are indebted to a friend for the copy of a letter, dated

MATAMORAS, September 2, 1836

MY DEAR SIR:—Our commercial prospects present a gloomy appearance in this quarter, and the political horison of events appears to assume a dark aspect for the future. The financial resources of the Government have never been in such a deplorable state, and never enjoyed a poorer reputation among the capitalists & merchants. There is such a want of good faith in these people, that when merchants who are compelled to give for security of their property and lives, prefer individual paper for security, than the Government. Every mail from Mexico exposes their situation with some new importation in the form of taxes and force loans, of which the greater part of the merchants here have paid the latter, and the General is this moment endeavoring to insist on the commerce to furnish $10,000 per week for the support of the troops under his command. The Government appears to be but little interested for the troops here, and unless funds soon make their appearance from some quarter, serious consequences are anticipated in a saqeo, and many of us be among the missing, with the loss of property. Protection we have none, and our Consul is less respected than the Merchants. Handbills are posted on the corners, to encourage the soldiery and telados to insurrection, urging them to burn the property and massacre the foreigners.

General Bravo is appointed Commander in Chief of the army, General Valencia, second in command or minister of war, Andreda quartermaster general, General Alcorta commandant of the Plaza; Bravo was to leave Mexico on the 1st instant for this port. Preparations are now making for a second campaign to Texas. Six thousand men are to be raised between this place and the city of Mexico, to be ready to march by first of Nomember. We have here say one thousand eight hundred or 2,000 troops left out of the 3,000 that returned from Texas, the balance having taken French leave by desertion. The two plenipotentiaries, Carnes and Teal, who came from Texas for the exchange of prisoners, &c. are still kept in confinement, and the fourteen prisoners kept sweeping the streets under the rages of a scorching sun. Their situations are by no means comfortable, depending entirely on the generosity of the foreigners for subsistence. If our government could be prevailed on to order a United States vessel to this port for ten or fifteen days, we should consider ourselves a little more secure from the depredations of a set of outlaws which will sooner or later take place. We are very far from being secure such times as the present.

Your obedient servant, &c.

The following named Gentlemen are requested to act as Agents for the Danville Enquirer, and as such, are authorized to receive and receipt for moneys due this office on Subscriptions, Job-printing and Advertising, and for their trouble, will please retain 12½ per cent on the same, to wit:

Edward Mitchell, SPRINGFIELD, Ill.
R. H. Ferguson, LIVINGSTON, Ill.
Jacob Harlan, Esq. DARWIN, Ill.
Wm. Wilson, PALESTINE Ill.
C. S. Morton, CHARLESTON, Ill.
Doct. A. W. Bowen, JULIETT, Ill.
F. Cunningham, TERRE HAUTE, Ia.
Isaac Courtright, IROQUOIS, Ill.
Post-Master, HUTSONVILLE, Ill.
S. B. Farewell, OTTOWA, Ill.
A. H. Lothrop, GREENUP, Ill.
Thomas Smith, GRANDVIEW, Ill.
Gen. M. K. Alexander, } PARIS, Ill.
A. C. French, }
Benjamin Canaday, GEORGETOWN, Ill.

HUNTS' BROAD-AXES, a superior article, for sale by
M. VANDERVEER & Co.
Danville Ill. Sept. 21, 1836.--3--tf

PROCEEDINGS OF AN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

At a public meeting convened in Danville pursuant to previous notice on Saturday the 5th of Nov., 1836, on motion of Col. Geo. Scarborough, Capt. James Parmer and Maj. Joseph Patterson, Esq. were appointed Chairmen, Matthew Van Derveer and Joseph R. Loveless were chosen Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting were then briefly and suitably made known by Messrs. *Isaac P. Walker*, Esq. and the Hon. *Samuel M'Roberts*, when, on motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of 12 be appointed to draft and report resolutions indicative of the views of this meeting

Whereupon, the following named persons were appointed by the meeting as said committee, to-wit:

Isaac P. Walker,
C. S. Galusha,
Dr. Wm. Walters,
Saml. M'Roberts,
Jacob Stahl,
J. R. Loveless,

Amos Williams,
Dr. J. C. Alexander,
James R. Stewart,
Dr. H. A. Russell,
M. Van Derveer,
F. Scarborough.

Said committee, after a few moments, made the following report:

1st. *Resolved*, That we have witnessed with feelings of peculiar gratification, the indications of public sentiment throughout the State in favor of some general system of Internal Improvements.

2d. *Resolved*, That this meeting do cordially approve of the plan of holding a general Convention at Vandalia on the first Monday in December next on the subject of Internal Improvements, and would respectfully and earnestly recommend our fellow citizens in every county in the State to send delegates to that Convention.

3d. *Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, that it is the true policy of the State of Illinois speedily to commence and prosecute a general system of Internal Improvement.

4th. *Resolved*, That we feel fully assured that an early and vigilant commencement of the policy set forth in the above resolution would sensibly advance the highest interests of the people, and the prosperity of the State generally.

5th. *Resolved*, That the *Wabash and Mississippi rail road* via Danville, Decatur, and Springfield to the Mississippi, presents strong and peculiar claims upon the attention of our next general assembly, passing as it does from east to west thro' the heart of the State, and being a continuation of the works of Internal Improvement through Indiana and other States to the Atlantic.

6th. *Resolved*, That this meeting appoint,

I. P. Walker, Esq.
Maj. J. C. Cravens,
Joseph R. Loveless,
Joseph Patterson,
Josiah Alexander,
Harvey Ludington,
W. E. Russell,
Othniel Gilbert,
Dr. John Woods,
Peleg Spencer, Esq.
Wm. Blankinship,
M. Van Derveer
Wm. H. Wilson,
Joel Ferguson,

I. P. Smith,
Dr. Wm. Walters,
Geo. W. Casseday,
Amos Williams,
Saml. M'Roberts,
J. Pearson,
J. R. Stewart,
Asa Ferguson,
E. M. Wilson,
Wm. Reed,
A. L. Risley,
C. S. Galusha, &
James Newell, Esq.

As Delegates to Represent Vermilion county in the Convention at Vandalia on the first Monday in December next, and that said delegates be, and they are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to advance the great cause of Internal Improvements upon the principles suggested and embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

7th. *Resolved*, That a committee of 8 be appointed to prepare an address on the subject of Internal Improvement, and that they cause the same to be printed and copies of it forwarded to the Convention and the Legislature at Vandalia the first of December next.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following persons were chosen by the meeting, as said committee, viz.

Amos Williams, Esq., C. S. Galusha,
J. R. Loveless, I. P. Walker,
Dr. Wm. Walters, Dr. T. Lemon,
Dr. H. A. Russell & M. Van Derveer, Esq.

8th. *Resolved*, That we would earnestly and respectfully invite our fellow citizens of Edgar, Clark, Crawford and Lawrence, to unite with us in behalf of the construction of a Railroad from Danville through said counties to Vincennes Indiana.

9th. *Resolved*, That the Improvement of the Big Vermilion river for the purposes of navigation, deserves at this time the serious attention of the citizens of Vermilion county, and with a view of a suitable investigation of this subject, *Resolved*, that,

Col Frederick Scarborough,
Dr. H. A. Russell,
James R. Stewart, and
John Delay,

Be appointed as a committee, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the Committee at Eugene, Ind., and to report at a meeting to be held in Danville at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the last Saturday of this month.

10th. *Resolved*, That the Delegates now appointed to the Convention at Vandalia, have the power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number.

11th. *Resolved*, That,

Dr. J. C. Alexander,
Amos Williams, Esq.,
Joseph B. Lemon and
C. S. Galusha,

Be, and they are hereby appointed, as a committee of correspondence.

12th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the *Danville* Enquirer, and such other papers in the State as are favorable to Internal Improvements.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES PARMER, }
JOSEPH PATTERSON, }
Chairmen.

M. VAN DERVEER, } *Secretaries.*
J. R. LOVELESS, }

ENQUIRER.

Thursday, Nov. 11, 1836.

VERMILION CO. ELECTION.

We are unable as yet to give the vote of this conaty on Monday last. In the Danville Precinct Van Buren's majority is ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE.

We have just inquired at the Clerk's office, (Thursday at 1 o'clock,) and are informed that the poll books are not yet all in, those here dare not be opened till the others are brought.

EDGAR—From this county we have received a letter from a source that may be relied on, under date Paris Nov. 8th, which gives a majority of one hundred & seventy six for V. Buren. We suppose V. Buren majority in the county will be about 200.

Report says Champaign co. has gone for V. Buren.

And from verbal intelligence, we learn that Fountain co., Indiana has given a Van Buren majority of about 250.

Our readers may expect the returns official from different sources, as fast as they come to hand.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States took place on Monday last, 7th Nov., in the following States.

In some of these States, however, the election only commenced and was to last three days.

	Electors.
Maine	10
New Hamshire	7
Connecticut	8
New York	42
New Jersey	8
Delaware	3
Virginia	23
Georgia	11
Kentucky	15
Indiana	9
Mississippi	4
Illinois	5
Missouri	4
Arkansas	3

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following table will show the time at which the choice of Electors will be made in the States in which the election has not already taken place.

	No. of Electors.	When held.
Massachusetts	14	Nov. 14
Rhode Island	4	do 23
Vermont	7	do 15
Maryland	10	do 14
N. Carolina	15	do 17
Tennessee	15	do 17
Alabama	7	do 14

In Louisiana we believe the election took place on Tuesday last, the 8th instant.

In the Louisville Public Advertiser of the 29th ult., it is stated that the Stock of the U. States Bank has fallen in New York from "$1,23 to $1,14." This is probably owing to the understanding that the Bank intends yielding to the will of the people of Pennsylvania, and surrendering her charter.

THE ELECTION—VERMILION COUNTY. A double handed game was played here on Monday last. The party opposed to the election of President and Vice President by the people had furnished themselves with two sets of tickets, one of which was headed with the name of H. L. White, and the other with the name of Wm. *H.* Harrison. A few of the leaders of the Federal party in this county were busy during the day in circulating these tickets. When a voter declared himself in favor of Harrison, he was furnished with a *Harrison* ticket, as it was termed, and a professed White man, was readily supplied with a ticket bearing his name. So in every sense of the word, the mongrel party had all the advantages of running two candidates against one. But upon each and both sets of these juggler tickets, were the names of the same five Electors, who, if elected, are pledged to go for that one of these two candidates, for whom they can make the best bargain; this fact we have good reasons to believe was kept concealed as much as possible from the honest yeomanry of the country. By this deceptive fraudulent management we have no doubt many were induced to vote a Federal ticket, who, had they known explicitly the whole matter, would have turned indignantly from it, and voted a Republican ticket. If we take into consideration the whole management of the Federal party in this State and particularly in this county, to defeat Mr. Van Buren, to say the least of it, we think it deceptive, unfair and unworthy of intelligent, honorable and honest politicians. We cannot believe that a party that will resort to means so corrupt and repugnant to the feelings of every independent and true Republican at heart, will long be countenanced.

"Who supports Van Buren in the West? The office holders and office hunters."

The above is from the Rushville Journal. It may be true, that the greater part of the office holders in the west are supporters of Mr. Van Bunen, but we must be permitted to dissent from such an opinion. We do say, however, that we believe that a large majority of those who have received office from the hands of the real people at the ballot box are supporters of Mr. Van Buren. This is easily accounted for, and is right. Mr. Van Buren is identified with the great Republican party of our Government; he is known to support measures & principles of the Government, which are republican and just, and none others. The great body of the people are likewise Republicans, and are opposed to chartered privileges and monopolies. Consequently, they will support men for office only, whose political tenets coincide with their own; hence it is that a majority of the officers elected at the polls by the people in their aggregate capacity are Republicans, and act with the Republican party in the support of Mr. Van Buren. It cannot be otherwise, unless *D*emocrats make it a practice so soon as they are promoted to office by the people, to turn over and act with the Federal party. This they will never do.

But in Illinois a great portion of the office holders under our State authorities receive their offices, not from the people, but by appointment by the Legislature, Governor & Judges of courts. To these we may add the office holders of the Federal Government, and when the whole are taken into the number we hesitate not to say that a majority, and perhaps a large majority of the office holders in Illinois are opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren, and have voted against him. We have on a former occasion, shown that a majority of the office holders in some parts of the State are opposed to the Republican party, and to Mr. Van Buren. Such is the case in our own part of the State. In Vermilion County, about *three* to *one* of the "office holding gentry," as our opponents would call them, act with the Federal party, and are rank opponents of Van Buren. With a view of saving our political opponents of the Sin of repeating their lies about all the office holders supporting Van Buren, we would advise our political friends in the different counties in the State, to make out and publish lists of the office holders, with their politics.

As to the office seekers, every common-sense man knows that each party has its candidates, and we believe every honest or impartial man will acknowledge that there are as many office seekers opposed to Van Buren as are in his favor. If this expose does not satisfy our political enemies and stop their lies on this subject, we shall hereafter publish a list of the officers and their politics in this county, and others as far as can be obtained. And we shall see who can be borne out by facts.

In the Vincennes Sun of Nov. 5th., we find the following:

"JAMES S. WHITCOMB, Esq. has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the place of E. A. Brown, resigned."

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the

several laws for levying and collecting a tax on land, there will be sold at the door of the Court House in Danville, on the first Monday in March 1837, for the taxes, interest and cost due and unpaid thereon for the year 1836, the following described lands, situate lying and being in Vermilion county, Illinois, or so much of each tract as will pay the tax interest and cost, thereon.

Patentees.	Acres.	Description.	sec.	town	range	Year. 1836.	Tax. D.	Tax. C.	Interest. D.	Interest. C.	Costs. D.	Costs. C.	Total Am't. D.	Total Am't. C.
Butler Manville	40	N H W H N W	30	20 N	10 W	1836	0	60	0	02	0	21	0	83
John Thompson	80	W H N E	1	17 N	11 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	21	1	45
Jonathan Haworth	37 pt	W H N W	3	" "	" "	"	0	55	0	01	0	"	0	77
Joseph Thompson	20 pt	E H S E	4	" "	" "	"	0	30	0	01	0	"	0	52
Solomon Swisher	40	S H W H S W	5	" "	" "	"	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	83
Lewis Swisher	40	S H E H S E	6	" "	" "	"	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	83
Jonathan Smith	30 pt	W H N E	13	17 N	11 "	"	0	45	0	02	0	21	0	68
John Thompson	80	W H S W	23	17 N	11 "	"	1	20	0	04	"	21	1	45
John Rees	"	E H N W	33	17 N	" "	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Achilles Morgan	"	E H S E	11	18 N	" "	1835-6	2	40	"	12	"	"	2	73
Same	54 pt	W FR S W	12	" N	" W	1836	0	51	"	02	"	"	1	04
John Van Ness	41 pt	E fr S W & fr S W	13	" N	" W	"	"	61	"	02	"	"	0	84
Daniel Sagro	80	W H N W	33	" N	11 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	21	1	45
J. M. C. Irwin, & Charles F. Nourse	"	W H S W	11	19 N	11 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	21	1	45
Parnham Boswell,	40 pt	W H S W	12	19 N	11 W	"	0	60	0	02	0	21	0	83
Henry A. Whorton,	80	E H N W	13	19 N	11 W	1835 & 6	2	40	0	12	0	21	2	73
Same	"	E H S W	13	19 N	11 W	" "	2	40	0	12	0	21	2	73
Same	"	E H S E	13	19 N	11 W	" "	2	40	0	12	0	21	2	73
Same	"	E A N E	13	19 N	11 W	" "	2	40	0	12	0	21	2	73
Parnham Boswell,	"	W H N E	13	" N	" W	1836	1	20	0	04	0	"	1	45
Joel B. Hawkins,	70 ½	E H S W	19	" N	" W	1835 & 6	2	10	0	09	0	"	2	40
Same	80	E H N E	20	" N	" W	1836,	1	20	0	04	0	"	1	45
Aaron Pursell	160	S W	21	" N	" W	"	2	40	0	08	0	"	2	69
James Newell,	28	N E	5	20 N	" W	"	0	42	0	01	0	"	0	64
Hiram Catlin,	32¼	N W	6	20 N	" W	"	0	48	0	01	0	"	0	70
Jonathan B. Humphreys,	80	W H N E	7	20 N	" W	"	1	20	0	04	0	"	1	45
John Clawson	"	W H S W	10	" N	" W	1835 6	2	40	0	12	0	"	2	73
Richard Blair,	80	E H S W	15	" N	" W	1836.	1	20	0	04	0	"	1	45
John Clawson	80	E H N W	17	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	"	"	"	1	45
Jacob Goodner	72 ½	W H N W	19	" N	" W	"	1	08	"	03	"	"	1	32
Martin Burget	80	E H N E	"	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
John Swinford	.40	E H E H S E	20	" N	11 W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
Jacob Swisher	60 pt	W H S E	22	" N	" W	"	0	90	"	03	"	"	1	14
Robert Magill	80	E H S W	26	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
John B. Alexander	20 pt	W H N E	27	" N	" W	"	0	30	"	01	"	"	0	52
Catharine Prickett	80	E H S W	33	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Jacob Swisher	40 pt	E H N W	"	" N	" W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
Same	80	W H N E	"	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	80	E H N E	"	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Solem Pocock	80	W H N W	36	" N	" W	1835 6	2	40	"	12	"	"	2	73
John Hartman	80	E H N W	"	" N	" W	1836	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
John Clawsn	77 ¾	W H N W	5	21 N	" W	"	1	16	"	03	"	"	1	40
Thomas Willams	80	E H S E	6	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	80	E H N E	8	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	80	E H S E	9	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
Peter Hartsock	"	S H N W	9	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
Thomas Williams	"	W H S E	29	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
Same	"	W H N E	33	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
Philip Bush	"	E H S E	34	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
Charles Blount	"	W H S W	1	19 N	12 W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
Same	"	W H S W	2	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
G. S. Hubbard	"	W H N E	12	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
Samuel Frazier Jr.	"	W H S W	22	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	45
Henry Oakwood	40	S W S W	24	" N	" W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
John Froman	80	W H N W	26	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	40	E H W H N E	27	" N	" W	"	0	60	"	"	"	"	0	83
Samuel Frazier Jr.	40	N E S E	27	" N	" W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
Same	80	W H N E	26	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Jonathan B. Humphreys	34¼	N E	1	20 N	" W	"	0	51	"	01	"	"	0	73
Evert Van Vickle	80	E H S W	1	20 N	11 W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
John Burch	"	E H S W	4	20 N	12 W	"	"	"	"	04	"	"	1	45
Hiram Hall	"	E H N W	9	" N	12 W	"	"	"	"	04	"	"	1	45
John Rickart	"	E H N E	10	" N	12 W	1836	"	"	"	04	"	"	1	45
Evert Vanvickle	40 pt	E H N E	12	" N	12 W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
John Rickart	160	N W	14	" N	12 W	"	2	40	"	08	"	"	2	69
Samuel Rees	160	S W	17	" N	12 W	"	2	40	"	08	"	"	2	69
Same	160	S E	18	" N	12 W	"	2	40	"	08	"	"	2	69
Charles D. Misner	80	W H S W	20	" N	12 W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Edward M. Martin	"	E H S E	22	" N	12 W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
John Martin	"	W H S W	23	" N	12 W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
David Elkins	"	E H S W	23	20 N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
William Jolliffe	160	S E	23	20 N	" W	"	2	40	0	08	0	"	2	69
George Milliway	"	E H N E	24	20 N	12 W	"	2	"	0	"	0	"	2	"
Hiram Hall	80	E H N E	26	20 N	" W	"	1	20	0	04	0	"	1	45
Robert Catlin	"	W H S E	35	21 N	" W	"	"	20	0	04	0	"	"	"
Asahel Brewer	"	E H S W	29	19 N	13 W	"	"	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
John Higgin	"	W H N W	32	19 N	13 W	"	"	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
Samuel Gilkey	"	E H N W	32	19 N	13 W	"	"	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
John Brewer	62 ½	W H N E	32	19 N	13 W	"	0	93	0	03	0	"	"	17
John Partlow	80	W H N E	7	21 N	13 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
Jesse Partlow	"	E H N E	8	21 N	13 W	"	1	20	0	03	0	"	"	45
Richard Milton	"	W H N E	12	21 N	13 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
Same	"	W H N W	13	21 N	13 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
William Crawford	"	E H N E	14	21 N	13 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
Isaac Slauter	"	W H N W	23	21 N	13 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
Jesse Smalley	"	E H S E	25	21 N	13 W	"	1	20	0	04	0	"	"	45
Benjamin Smalley	40	S H W H N W	36	21 N	13 W	"	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	83
Jesse Smalley	160	N E	36	21 N	13 W	"	2	40	0	08	0	"	2	69
Vactor Powell	40	S E S W	3	19 N	12 W	1836	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	83
J. O. Morse & Levi Beardsley	40	S W S E	9	10 N	13 W	"	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	"
Robert Knowlton	40	S E N W	11	19 N	12 W	"	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	"
Same	40	N W S W	11	19 N	12 W	"	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	"
Alfred Olmstead	40	S W N W	11	19 N	12 W	"	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	"
John Collins	40	N W S W	12	19 N	12 W	1836	0	60	0	02	0	"	0	"
J. & S. S. Collett	80	E H N E	16	19 N	12 W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	"	E H S E	16	19 N	12 W	"	1	20	"	"	"	"	1	45
Jas. O. Morse & Levi Beardsley	160	S W	16	19 N	12 W	"	2	40	"	08	"	"	2	69
Samuel Oldridge	40	N W N E	16	19 N	12 W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
William Dox	45 ½	N H S W	18	19 N	12 W	"	"	67	"	02	"	"	"	90
John Froman	40	N E N E	21	" N	" W	"	"	60	"	02	"	"	"	83
Jas. O. Morse & Levi Beardsley	160	N W	"	" N	" W	"	2	40	"	08	"	"	2	69
Same	80	W H N E	"	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	"	E H S E	"	" N	" W	"	"	"	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	40	S E N E	"	" N	" W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
Same	40	N W N W	22	" N	" W	"	"	60	"	"	"	"	0	83
Same	80	E H N W	22	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	80	E H S W	22	" N	" W	"	1	"	"	04	"	"	1	45
Same	40	N E N E	22	" N	" W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
Same	40	N W S E	22	" N	" W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	"	83
David Finley	80	E H S E	26	" N	" W	"	1	20	"	04	"	"	0	45
Jas. O. Morse & Levi Beardsley	40	N E N E	27	" N	" W	"	0	60	"	02	"	"	0	83
Same	"	N E N W	27	" N	" W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	83
William Dox	"	N E S E	13	" N	13 W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	83

AMOS WILLIAMS, Clerk
of the Couty Commissioner's Court of Vermilion County, Illinois.

Danville Ill. October 31 1836.

We the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above printed advertisement ~~the~~ was published in the Danville Enquirer dated Nov 11th, 1836, that the number of said advertisements corresponded with the number of papers printed for that week, and that we have forwarded copies of said papers to the Clerks of the county commissioners Courts and others, as required by law.

Danville Ill.
29 Nov, 1836

Delay & Lovell
Publishers of the
Danville Enquirer

Friday:::::::: ov. 11, 1836.

MACON COUNTY ELECTION.

We learn from a gentleman direct from this county, that the election has gone for Van Buren by considerable majority. There can be no doubt but the vote of our State has been given to the *D*emocratic candidates, Van Buren and Johnson.

In the Vandalia Register of 28th Oct., it is stated that "William Carpenter, Esq., has been appointed Post master at Springfield, Illinois."

OUR CORPORATION.——Five months have elapsed since the incorporation of Danville, and scarcely any thing has yet been done for the improvement of the town or the benefit of its citizens. It was expected in June last when the election of Trustees took place, that a market house would be erected in the course of the summer, and that a public well would be sunk; but the season for such improvements has passed and nothing has been done, not even a tax sessed and collected for these purposes. And since the Ordinances adopted by the Trustees went into operation, it has, *by trial*, been shown that some of them were defective; we have been somewhat astonished that no steps have been taken by the President and Trustees to remedy these defects by amendments, &c.

Among that portion of our citizens who are in favor of law and order, (and we trust there are none others,) we have within a few weeks past heard considerable of inquiry, and some complaints, and from what we know on this subject, we will say if the Trustees wish to meet the feelings of many citizens they will no longer neglect, (if neglected they have been,) the duties of their offices.

RESOLVED, That this meeting view with deep concern the effort now making by the office holders and office seekers, to place Martin Van Buren in the Executive Chair of this nation—as we regard him as possessing no claims upon the American people for the high office to which he aspires.

The foregoing resolution was adopted at a meeting of the mongrel party at Vandalia, held on the last Saturday in October last. The Declaration that the office holders and office seekers are making an effort to place Martin Van Buren in the Executive Chair, IS FALSE. It is our firm conviction that a large majority of the office holders in the United States, are arrayed against the election of Mr. Van Buren. Such we know is the case in this county, and we fully believe that such is the case throughout the whole State. Our election took place on Monday last, if any of our citizens in this county are not satisfied as to this matter, we advise them to examine the poll books, and they will find that about THREE to ONE of the office holders voted against Mr. Van Buren. Even a majority of the Government officers are opponents of the present Administration.

We should indeed be glad if all the office holders were in favor of Van Buren and Republican principles; for we can see no earthly reason why office holders do not act as honorably and as honestly as any others in the support of public men and measures, nor do we believe that an office holder should, on that account, be deprived of any of the privileges of the Government enjoyed by others.

As for office seekers, the Federal Whigs always have out their full number of candidates. Federal office seekers, have always been abundant in this county, nor do we believe it was ever known to be otherwise in any part of our Government since its foundation.

MARRIED—On the 5th Nov., 1836, by the Rev. Wm. Blankinship, Mr. Michael Guthery to Miss Elizabeth Osborn.

—On the 3d inst. by Asa Elliott, Esq., Mr. Uriah Stevens to Miss Marilla Stanfield.

—On the 30th of Oct. ult., by Barnett Weaver, Esq., Mr. Wm. L. Pullum to Miss Lydia Lake, all of this county.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the stand recently occupied by C. S. Galusha, on S. E, corner of the public square, and re now receiving from New York, a genral and splendid assortment of

Fall, Winter and Spring

Goods,

OREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

ALSO

aps, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hard-ware & utlery—Leghorn, Straw, Tuscan & Fany Bonnets—Queens ware, Nails, Mediines, and Dye-stuffs. A large stock of *resh Teas, Coffee, Soap, Sugar, &c. &c.* —All of which *shall be sold as low as at ny other store in the valley of the Wabash.* —Terms such as *cannot fail* to suit the armers.

FERGUSON & ANDERSON.
Danville, Nov. 11th, 1836.—c—tf.

N. B. We have no "connection with a Whole-sale establishment in New York" yet we *can and will* sell s low as any man who pays for his oods. F. & A.

SALT for sale by
M. VANDERVEER & Co.
Danville Ill. Sept. 21, 1836.--kl--tf

NOTICE.

I will offer at public sale on the premises on the 31st day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described land, to-wit:—The N. W. qr. of the N. W. qr. of Section twenty-six in Township No. fifteen North of Range No. eleven West, in Edgar county, the property of Peter P. Collins deceased, by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Edgar county for the purpose of paying the debts against his estate.—Terms; 9 months credit.

WILLIAM WOODS, Adm'r.
of P. P. Collins.
November 7th, 1836.—c—s

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John Lynch dec'd, late of Vermilion county Ill., all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and requested to present their accounts to the Court of probate for the county of Vermilion, on Monday, the 26th day of December next, there to have them adjusted according to law, preparatory to a settlement of said estate.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forword and make settlement.

JOHN VILLERS,
Administrator.
Danville Illinois Nov. 11, 1836.—c—c

VEGETABLE
Rheumatic Drops.

Many articles are before the public, as a cure for that most obstinate and tormenting disease, the Rheumatism; and from close observation we are led to believe, that they have, to a very great extent, failed to produce that desirable result: and may it not be attributed to the fact, that articles said to cure this troublesome disorder are also recommended to cure almost every disease with which our frail bodies are attacked, and in their preparation that object is kept in view, viz: to have the medicine a cure for all diseases. The Vegetable Rheumatic Drops are offered to the public as a remedy for Rheumatism; and as no case is known, where a perfect cure was not effected; we are justified in declaring it a valuable medicine for that painful disease, and for no other is it recommended. Price 50 Cents.

Testimonials of its efficacy with directions accompanying each bottle. For sale by E. F. Palmer, & co. in Danville; & also by E. Rosberry, Perrysville.

MESSRS. CROSSAYS & Co.:

An apprentice of mine having been for many months so much affected with the Rheumatism in one of his knees, as to be unfit for labor; and after trying on him many popular medicines, I applied your Vegetable Rheumatic Drops, which in a short time effected a perfect cure: and it has now been more than six months, and without any new attack of the disease, although the boy has been frequently exposed to damps and rains

ROBERT CUTLER.
Columbus, O., 10th Nov., 1832.

LAMOT'S COUGH DROPS.

VALUABLE MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS

THIS Elixir, in its original form of prescription, has stood the test of twenty years experience, in the general use of it, and is now offered, with the addition of some articles from the Vegetable Kingdom, the virtues of which have been fully attested and highly appreciated, which render this composition peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.

Common colds and coughs, which are occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will readily yield to its influence, removing those troublesome irritations, which act as a constant stimulent to coughing. It eases pain, and induces rest to an eminent degree. Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, bleeding of the lungs, spasmodic asthma, palpitation of the heart, and consumptive affections even in the most advanced periods of life, will find immediate relief, from its remarkable power of diminishing irritability of the system, and the velocity of the circulation, and by cleansing and healing the disordered parts. It also affords immediate relief in the hooping cough.

Testimonials of their efficacy together with a bill of directions accompany each bottle. For sale by E. F. Palmer & co. in Danville; and also by E. Roseberry Perrysville.—19, 19

Notice.

ON the 19th of Sept. 1836 I entered at the Land Office in Danville Illinois, the following tracts of land, viz:

West half South west quarter of setion 9 TOWN 23 N. R. 9 EAST. North East quarter of sec. 24, TOWN 27 N. R. 13 W. west half of south west quarter of sec. 24 TOWN 27 N. R. 13 W. East half of south East quarter of sec. 8 TOWN 23 N. R. 9 E. And having since lost the receipts for the same, numbered 6254, 6255, 6256 6257. I have applied at the Land Office for duplicate receipts.

P. L. LOUGHBOROUGH.
October 26th, 1836.—1—n.

Land Office Money.

THE following is a list of the Bank notes of a denomination of Ten dollars and upwards, which are receivable in payment for Public Lands at the Land Office at Danville Illinois, from actual settlers in the State, To wit:—

Notes of the branches of the Bank
    of Indiana, at
    Madison, Laurenceburg,
    New Albany and
    Evansville,
do Bank of Kentucky and branches,
do Bank of Louisville,
do Northern Bank of Kentucky and
    branches,
do Franklin Bank of Cincinnati,
do Commercial Bank of Cincinnati,
do Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati,
do Gerard Bank, Philadelphia,
do Moyamensing Bank, Philadelphia
do Merchants' Bank, Boston,
do Mechanics and Farmers' Bank,
    Albany,
do Bank of America, New York,
do Manhattan Company, N. York,
do Mechanics' Bank, New York,
do Union Bank, Maryland,
do Franklin Bank of Baltimore,
do Bank of the Metropolis, Washington,
do Bank of Virginia and branches,
do Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh,
do Merchants and Mechanics' Bank at Wheeling,
do North-Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling;

And the Notes of either of the following Banks where the notes are made payable at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, to wit:—

The Planters' Bank of Mississippi,
do Commercial Bank of N. Orleans,

From the Chicago Democrat.

CHICAGO PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Salt	bbl.	$3 50 a
Flour and Meal—		
Superfine	bbl.	7 50 a 8 00
Fine	"	7 00
Buckwheat flour		none.
Indian meal	bush	1 00 a 1 25
Grain—		
Corn	bush	1 00 a
Oats	"	75 a
Wheat	"	1 00 a 1 25
Provisions—		
Beef fresh	lb.	6 a 8
do salt mess	bbl.	10 00 a 11 00
do do prime	"	9 00 a
pork mess no. 1,	"	25 00 a
do do no. 2,	"	20 00 a
One hog	"	20 00 a
Dried beef	lb.	15 a 18
Hams smoked	"	12 a 15
White fish	bbl.	8 00 a
Butter keg	lb.	18 a 25
Lard	"	12 a 18
Cheese	"	12 a 16
White beans	bush	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes	"	75 a 1 00
Tallow	lb.	9 a 10
Hides dry	"	7 a 9
Candles box tallow	"	15 a 15
Building Materials—		
Lumber ass'd 1000	ft.	27 00 a 35 0
Shingles	do.	4 00 a 4 50
Square timber length	ft.	6 a 25
Brick per 1000		8 00 a 10 00
Stone	cord	6 00 a 7 00
Lime	bbl.	1 25 a 1 50
Wood	cord	3 50 a 4 00

READY MADE CLOTHING.

JUST received a large assortment of ready made Clothing direct from New York. We invite our friends and customers to call and examine them.

G. & F. SCARBOROUGH
anville Ill. Oct. 26th, 1836.—1tf.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

WISCONSIN AMERICAN.

To be published at **RACINE**, Mouth of Root River, Wisconsin Territory.

THE undersigned will published in the village of RACINE, a Newspaper with the above title. The object of the Publishers will be to furnish the citizens of this part of the Territory with a weekly Journal containing the latest news Foreign and Domestic, Political and Religious, Commercial and Agricultural, Literary and Scientific,—in short, whatever may be interesting to the general reader, and to give the citizens of the States accurate information concerning this section of country.

The AMERICAN, in politics, will neither be ultra nor violent, yet purely Democratic. It will advocate the interests of the *whole people*, and not those of the *few*. It will adhere to the principles of the present administration, believing them correct. The object of government is to promote the welfare of the governed, and no nation ever before advanced so rapidly as has ours for the last eight years, in wealth, greatness, and national prosperity. The AMERICAN will use all its influence to advance Education and Internal Improvement, and to develope the natural resources of the country.

In conclusion, the Publishers would say, that they hope — confidently believe that they hope and confidently believe they will be liberally patronized by men residing in such a country as Wisconsin—a country blest with a fine climate clear atmosphere, pure springs of water, and fertile, rolling and magnificent Prairies. In a country where nature has done every thing so liberally and so lavishly, man too will be generous.

The first number will be issued about the fifteenth of October

CONDITIONS.—The AMERICAN will be printed weekly, on large Imperial paper, new and handsome Type, & furnished to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

J. O'ROURKE,
H. BARNS.
RACINE, Wisconsin Territory,
August 1st, 1836.—b—tf.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing by subscription

A LARGE

Map of Illinois.

ON A NEW PLAN

(THE PRAIRIE AND TIMBER REPRESENTED BY DIFFERENT COLLORS.)

THE period appears to have arrived when the wants of community, and the rank our State has assumed among other States of the Union, call for a publication of this kind. No other State of any importance is without a correct map of its own territory, and considering the importance of a correct map of our State to the community at large as well as for individual convenience, it is believed such an undertaking will meet the approbation of community and receive the patronage necessary for its accomplishment. The Legislature of this State at the last session made a liberal appropriation towards the publishing of this map and by their resolutions require that it be executed agreeably to the annexed conditions. The public may therefore be assured that it will be executed agreeably to the requisitions of the Legislature. The map has been carefully compiled, from actual survey in the office of the Surveyor General, at St. Louis by Mr. Nathaniel Sanburn of Vandalia, a person whose reputation as a draughtsman is well known. It is now in a state of forwardness in the hands of the Engraver, and will, it is hoped, when completed, be an ornament to our State and those concerned in its execution, and correct the gross errors and imperfections in the maps of the State heretofore published.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The map will be upwards of *Four feet* in length by two feet and six inches in breadth.
2d. The range, county, Township and Section lines will be all correctly delineated.
3d. It will be canvassed, painted, the different counties designated by different colors and the prairie and timber by different shades, put up on rollers and executed in a style equal to any map in the United States.
4th. It will embrace the last census of all the counties the location of towns, canal and Rail Road routes &c. &c.
5th. The price, executed in the aforementioned style will be 5 dollars payable on delivery.

HATCH & DOOLITTLE,
Publishers.
Pekin May 15, 1836.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE at the office of the Enquirer.

TERMS.

THE DANVILLE ENQUIRER

is published weekly at $2 perannum, in advance; $2 25 within three months; $2 50 within the year; $3 after the year expires.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors; a failure to notify a discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

PRODUCE will be received on subscription, if delivered within the year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 square or less	3 insertions		$1 00
Do	do	3 months	3 00
Do	do	6 months	5 00
Do	do	12 months	10 00

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞Letters to the Editors must be post paid, if they want attention.

Law Notices.

SAML. M'ROBERTS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL regularly attend the Circuit Courts in the counties composing the 4th Judicial Circuit, also the Counties of Clinton, Fayette, Montgomery & Shelby, in the 3d Circuit.

He will also continue to practice in the Supreme and District courts at Vandalia.

Danville Illinois, April 6, 1836.—al—tf

Matthew Van Derveer,

Attorney and Counsellor at law,

Will attend to all business in his profession that may be confided to him. He will attend the Circuit Court in Vermilion and the adjacent counties, and the Supreme Court at Vandalia.

Danville Illinois, April 4. 1836.—al—tf

R. Canterbury,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CONTINUES to reside at Charleston, Coles county Ill., and will in future practice in the Supreme Court, and in the Circuit Courts of the Counties of the fourth Judicial Circuit.

April 19th, 1836.—ac—tf

CROSS-CUT, MILL AND WHIP SAWS, for sale by

M. VANDERVEER & Co.

Danville Ill. Sept. 21, 1836.-kl—tf

300 Sides Upper, & 100 Spanish Sole Leather—a good article just rec'd and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS, & Co.

Danville July 29, 1836.—cs-tf.

WINES.

A Few choice wines just rec'd. and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

August 8th 1836—ct—tf.

Looking Glasses,

PLAIN, Bevel and Gilt framed—A good variety for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

August 8th 1836—ct—tf.

Attention.

ALL those who have unsettled accounts with G. & F. Scarborough of six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same, either by cash or note, or they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

G. & F. SCARBOROUGH.

Danville 21 Sept., 1836.-kl—tf.

Just received at

VANCE'S,

A fresh supply of Goods direct from the City of Philadelphia comprising any article of staple and fancy Goods that the country demands, all of which will be sold cheap. Please call and examine.

Danville Ill. June 2th 1836.—cl tf

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has received from Philadelphia a general assortment of GOODS which he has just opened in Danville Ill., on main street next door to Galusha's Hotel, which he offers low for cash or credit to prompt paymasters; Such As

DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BONNETS,
HATS AND CAPS, &c.

W. I. MOORE.

Danville Ill. July 29, 1836.—cs—tf

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

E. F. PALMER & CO.

HAVE just received and are now offering for sale at their Drug Store on main Street directly opposite the store of I. R. Moores, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs, which will enable them to furnish almost any article that may be called for in their line.

It is unnecessary to boast in regard to the quality or prices. Our friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Flax Seed, Tallow and Beeswax will be received in Payment for Drugs.

A. R. PALMER.
E. F. PALMER.

Danville Ills. Oct. 19th, 1836.—b—a

TO LAND PURCHASERS.

Land Office money exchanged on reasonable terms,

APPLY TO

PHILO HALE,

At Galusha's Hotel Danville Illinois, or

CHARLES S. GALUSHA.

Danville Ill., Sept. 7, 1836.-kb—tf

M. VAN DERVEER, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening a new and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which they offer at as reasonable terms as any in the country—consisting in part of the following articles.

BROAD CLOTHS, black, blue, green and Claret.
CASSIMERS, SATINETTS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, black, green & claret,
LAMA CLOTH, black green & light.
FLANNELS, red and white,
VESTINGS, assorted
BROWN SHEETING, and SHIRTING.
BLEACHED, do. do.
IRISH DRILLINGS.
CORDED do.
APRON CHECKS.
IRISH, FRENCH and GRASS LINENS,
TABLE and RUSIAN DIAPER,
DOMESTIC PLAIDS,
BED TICKINGS,
PRINTS, well assorted, light and dark,
GINGHAMS, do.
PERSIAN & FRENCH painted MUSLINS,
SILKS—black and colored,
FLORENCE, do.
SILK HDKFS., bandanna and flag,
LADIES' DRESS HDKFS., assorted,
BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPE,
JACKONETTS and BOOK MUSLINS,
CORDED SKIRTS,
WORSTED and SILK SHAWLS,
GUM ELASTIC SUSPENDERS,
COTTON HOSE and half Hose,
BONNETS—Tuscans, Grecian, Leghorn and Silk,
MISSES' BONNETS,
COMBS—every description,
SILK and FUR HATS,
PALMETO, do. assorted,
YOUTHS' FANCY CAPS,
MEN'S CALF and KIP BOOTS,
do. Brogan, shoes and pumps,
do. Prunella Pumps,
LADIES' prunella, calf, seal & kid shoes,
do. Garters,
MISSES' and Boys' shoes, all sorts.
CHILDRENS' do. assorted,
SADDLES—superior article,
BRIDLES—assorted,
COLLARS,
GLASS and QUEENS-WARE,
HARDWARE—a general assortment,
COFFEE, SUGAR and TEA,
NAILS and BRADS,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

All kinks of Country Produce will be received in exchange for Goods cash always prefered.

Danville, June 25, 1836.—cl-tf

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public that they are now receiving a large and carefully selected assortment of Goods direct from Philadelphia, which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in the eastern room of Colonel Moores' buildings. They intend locating themselves in Danvill permanently. The assortment consists of

DRY GOODS & COMBS,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE &
GROCERIES, DRUGS & PATENT
MEDICINES, IRON, STEEL, CASTINGS, &c. &c.

A. CAMERON & CO.

Danville Ill. June 17, 1836.—cb—ls.

NEW STORE.

G. Merrill & Co.

WOULD inform the public that they have taken the House recently occupied by J. B. Williams & co., on the South side of the Public Square in Danville, where they are now receiving and opening a good assortment of Merchandize, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms, *and as cheap* as at any Store in the County of Vermilion. They have a well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HATS AND HARD WARE,
BONNETS, SHOES,
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Cash payments preferred, but most kinds of produce will be received on fair terms, and credit to prompt paymasters—purchasers are invited to call and EXAMINE.

Danville Ill. June 1st, 1836.—an—tf.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell, and will give a great bargain in his Farm situated immediately on the state road leading from Chicago to Vincennes three miles from Danville.

His farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, about two hundred of which is valuable timbered land, the balance prairie, the prairie and timber joining. One hundred and forty acres enclosed, 120 in a good state of cultivation. Has on it two thrifty young orchards, mostly of ingraft'd fruit trees. Two good cabbins, on different parts of the farm, both occupi'd with families. Two good wells of water, and 3 excellent never failing Springs. This is a choice situation, and is in one of the best neighborhoods in the Wabash country. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon as he will give a bargain, if he can sell between this and the first, or middle of November next. Apply to me on said Farm.

J. HENDERSON.

October 19th, 1836.—b—a

BARGAINS!!!!

J. B. WILLIAMS & co. are now receiving direct from the city of New York, a large and well selected stock of GOODS which they will sell lower than any heretofore offered to the public in Danville.—From their connection with a wholesale establishment in the city of New York, they can purchase goods at less prices and obtain them with greater facility and less expense than they could otherwise do. By keeping on hand a good assortment of goods and selling at the above price, they confidently hope to obtain a liberal patronage.

Danville August 8th 1836—ct.-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receivig direct from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of GOODS—suitable to supply the demands of the Country—which he offers to the Public low for CASH—

—SUCH AS—

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
TIN-WARE,
SADDLERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
COTTON YARN, &c. &c.

H. A. STEEL.

☞ALSO Flour for Sale.

Danville, Ill. Nov 3, 1836.—a—tf.

HORSE POWER AND TENANT'S AND CATON'S Scallop Float Thrashing *MACHINE.*

THE Subscriber having purchased the right of the State of Illinois for the above named Machinery, almost invaluable to the Farmer,—respectfully informs the public, that it may be seen in operation at Mr. E. M. Wilson's on the middle Fork, 7 miles from Danville, & 1 mile north-west of the Salt works.

Those Machines have been thoroughly tested within the last 18 months, by the best of Farmers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, and various other States; their testimonials could be given in regard to their utility; but it is deemed unnecessary, as Farmers *here* are requested to call and see it and examine for themselves. This Machine is more simple in its construction than any heretofore invented, and will answer as Corn-sheller, Wheat-thresher and any kind of small grain, also Timothy and Clover seed, by means of two screws that regulate the cylinder.

It is also an extremely portable Machinery; 4 hands can easily manage it, loading and unloading, and is but a light two Horse draught; a machine that every Farmer ought to have, and only requires to be well known, to convince of its utility. Those wishing to purchase County, Township, or individual rights, can be suited on the most accommodating terms by applying to Joseph B. Williams, Cornelius M. Vanderveer or the subscriber, all of Danville.

JOHN WILSON.

Danville Ill. Sept. 21, 1836.—kl—tf.

Tavern Stand for sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Tavern Stand in Georgetown, Vermilion co. Illinois, including Three Lots lying together.

This property is situated directly south of & facing the Pub. Square; the buildings are well adapted for a house of Entertainment, and sufficiently capacious for the location. His Stables are good and well arranged. This property was formerly owned by Capt. Samuel Brazelton, who occupied it as a house of Entertainment for a number of years; from this, all who are acquainted on the road, or who have travelled it will know that this house, known as the Traveler's Rest, has always been liberally patronized.

The Great Chicago and Vincennes State Road passes immediately by his Tavern,—it is eleven miles distant from Danville, the nearest house of Entertainment. Bloomfield is the nearest tavern South on said road, being fifteen miles. The direct and main travelled road from Terre Haute to Chicago via Danville, also passes directly through Georgetown.

These roads are sufficiently travelled to make this property valuable for a public House. Any one desirous of engaging in this business would do well to secure this stand, as but few better, if any, can be found in the west.

He will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms. As the subscriber will be absent on business to Kentucky for a few weeks, any person wishing to buy or learn further particulars, will apply to MR. CULBERTSON, merchant in Georgetown.

JOSEPH A. DONAVON.

Georgetown Ill. Oct. 19, 1836.—b—tf

P. S. If the above property is not disposed of by the middle or last of November next, the subscriber will lease it on equitable Terms.

J. A. DONAVON.

THE Subscribers will pay cash for SAW-LOGS delivered at their Steam Mill in Danville, Ills.

THOMAS WILLISON,
G. & F. SCARBOROUGH.

October 19th, 1836.—b—tf.

Wholesale & retail STORE.

G. & F. SCARBOROUGH,

AGAIN have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and patrons that they are now receiving from New York a very extensive stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Their assortment will comprise perhaps as great a variety as will be found in any Store in the West—and from their long acquaintance in the trade they flatter themselves with the idea that their selections have been well made and purchased at as low prices as can be done during the present year. They deem it unnecessary to string out a catalogue of the many goods of which their stock is comprised, as they believe that their customers, upon examination will be fully satisfied to give them another year's trade. As usual their terms are accommodating, and fair prices will be given for all kinds of country produce.

Danville Oct. 26, 1836.—l—tf

Public Notice is hereby given

THAT the undersigned have taken out letters testamentary of the last will and testament of James Haworth deceased, and qualified as such executors.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified & required to exhibit the same to the Court of Probate for the County of Vermilion for settlement on the 3d day of December A. D. 1836. Dated near Georgetown this 19th of Oct A. D. 1836.

JONATHAN HAWORTH.
RICHARD STANTON.

To the Ladies.

G. & F. SCARBOROUGH

would respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine their stock of fancy Silks, Painted Muslins, Merinoes, Circassians, Fur Capes, Silk Bonnets, &c., and a variety of other fashionable Goods.

Danville Ill. Oct. 26th, 1836.—l tf.

Fair Warning.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Hougland, late of Iroquois county, Illinois, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same in the court of Probate for said county, on Monday the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of having the same adjusted.

When and where I shall attend.

SUSANNAH HOUGLAND,
Administratrix.

October 8th, 1836.—b—c

SALE OF LAND.

THERE will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 23d day of December next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. & 5 o'clock P. M., the following tract of land, it being of the estate of H. N. Ashmore deceased, towit:—The N E qr of the S E qr of section No 20 in Town No 9 N of R No 9 E of the 3d principal meredian. Said sale to be on the premises—Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser and also a mortgage of said premises to secure the purchase money.

HULL TOWER, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1836.—b—s

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND

THERE will be sold to the highest bidder on the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following town lots and tracts of land of the estate of James P. Jones, deceased: town lots NO. 61 and 84 in Block no. 11 in the town of Charleston, Illinois, one undivided moiety of the west half of the s. w. qr. sec. 15 T. 12 N. of R. 9 E., and the E. H. N. E. qr. sec. 10 T. 12 N. of R. 9 E. said last mentioned tract will be sold in lots of five acres each, to suit the convenience of purchasers, it being from its local situation and proximity to Charleston very valuable—said sale will be made on the premises above mentioned, and on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, together with a mortgage to secure the purchase money.

G. S. BAILEY, *Admr.*
JULIA BAILEY, *Admrx.*

October 15, 1836.—b—s.

SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

THERE will be offered at public Sale on Wednesday the 16th of November next in the Town of Montgomery Iroquois county Illinois, Section 16 Township 27 Range 11 West, in 40 Acre tracts, on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years. The Land is part Timber and part Prairie, 1 mile West of the town of Concord in a good settlement the Sale between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. and continue from day to day till the whole is offered.

WILLIAM BOOKLESS, *School Com'r,*
Iroquois County Illinois.

September the 29th 1836.

Notice.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Edgar county Illinois, made at the last Term thereof I will offer at public sale at the door of the Court House in Paris, the following described real estate, towit:—Thirty-six acres of the north end of the West H of the North East quarter of Section 36 Township 14 N. of Range No. 12 West, in Edgar county Illinois.

Said land is to be sold on a credit of nine months for the purpose of paying the debts of the Estate of John P. Vance deceased, his personal estate being insufficient to pay the debts. Sale to be on the 17th day of December next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

SAMUEL VANCE,
Adm'r of John P. Vance dec'd.

October 26th, 1836.—a—tf.

Danville Academy.

AN Academy is to be opened in Danville on the 24th of October, under the tuition of J. K. Morse, A. B.

Mr. Morse is a recent graduate of Illinois College, and is highly recommended by President Beecher and others, as a well qulified and experienced teacher.

The following is a compendium of the regulations proposed for said institution:

The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each. For the convenience of those sending, each session will be divided into two quarters. Between the second and third quarters there will be a vacation of two weeks.

The first quarter will commence on the 24th of Oct. 1836. Second quarter will commence on the 9th of Jan., 1837. Third quarter will commence on the 10th of April, 1837. Fourth quarter will commence on the 26th of June, 1837.

There will be a public examination of the school at the close of each quarter. No scholar will be received for a less term than one quarter; and the term for which any scholar is subscribed, to end with a current quarter. Terms of tuition, $4 per quarter. Also each scholar will pay a small tax to defray the incidental expenses of the school.

The following is a catalouge of the Books proposed to be used in said institution:

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS.

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book,
Speller and definer, by E. Hazer,
Webster's Dictionary, Western Reader & American First Class Book,
Kirkham's Grammar,
Adam's Arithmetic,
Olney's Geography & Woodbridge's, (large Edition.)

LATIN LANGUAGE.

Adam's Grammar, (Gould's Edition,)
Latin Reader,
Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Sallust.

GREEK LANGUAGE.

Goodrich's Grammar,
Jacob's Greek Reader,
Graeca Minora,
Greek Testament.

MATHEMATICS.

Day's Algebra,
Playfair's Euclid,
Flint's Surveying.

HISTORY.

Goodrich's History of the U. S.
Whelpley's Compend,
Blake's Natural Philosophy.
Chemistry,
Guy's Astronomy,
Blair's Rhetoric,
Hedge's Logic.

THOS McKIBBEN,
N. D. PALMER,
A. WILLIAMS,
W. E. RUSSELL,
JOHN PEARSON.
Executive Committee.

Danville, Illinois, Oct. 20, 1836.—l-tf

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Danville Illinois, on the first day of October 1836, which if not taken out within Three Months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

B
Beaver Samuel
Beaver Abraham
Berry William
Buflington Jos. H
Bradley James W
Bryden Edward
Blakeny Hugh
Bolton Sarah
Bucklin James M
Bandy William
Burnett Joshua
C
Cox John
Cook Larkin
Cheadle Asa
Chamberlin B F
Cunnigham James
Clow Seth
Crane John
Carter John
Coberly Joseph
Catler Daniel or William 2
D
Delay William 2
Davison Robert
Douglass Thomas
Draper Abraham
Davis J W
Davis Stephen
David Dailey
F
Field William
G
Greenfield Samuel
Griffith Hersa
Gans Geo W
Ganoe Elijah
H
Hard Robert 2
Hosmer John P
Hull Wm B
Humphrey T J
Hoag William
Hand Elisha
Hasten Peter
Holman John S
Houchin Jesse
Henshaw James L
I
Irwin William
Iliff Valentine
J
Jose Doct Thos G

K
Knight Dr. Wm
Killpatrick Robt
L
Laurence John
Low John
Loomis Luther
M
Magres Samuel
Miller Kizzia
Merrill Guy
Martin John C
Mattocks John
Monehon Enos
McCarty Miriam
McClure Samuel
Mijres Merideth
N
Nugon Charles
P
Philips Mary
Packer Aaron
Pearson John 5
Phipps James
Pearson Robert
R
Redman Reuben
Ross David or Larkin Cook
Ross John
Rose Joseph T
Ray John
Ridgway John
S
Stilwell David
Spencer Jonathan
Sheets William
Spry David
Squires Richard 2
Smith Asa
Starr Jeremiah
Sapp Alexander
T
Treat Isaiah M
W
Woods Thomas 2
Walker Moses R
Watters James
White William
Williams Daniel
Woodbury Gardn'r
Wood B F
Y
Yeates Jonathan or Clemons Hall
Z
Zena Sevella Miss

AMOS WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

Danville Ill. October 1, 1836.—b—a—

A LARGE Assortment of fall Goods, just received and for sale by

M. VANDERVEER & Co.

Danville Ill. Sept. 21, 1836.—kl—tf

Administrator's sale of land.

THERE will be sold to the highest bidder on the 17th day of December next, the following real Estate, towit:—

The west half of the south east quarter of Section No. 10 in Township No. 21, North of Range No. 13 west, on a credit of 9 months. Said land was among the first selections made on the Middle-fork; it is a very rich and dry prairie lot, and about 12 acres well improved. Sale to be on the premises. JAS. RUCKMAN,

Administrator of the estate of David Parcell, deceased.

October 25th, 1836.—l—s

Supplement to the Globe.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe

AND APPENDIX.

FROM the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week, a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the yeas and nays on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than the epitome of the debates, with the proceedings; but at the last session we added an Appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1164 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, *both or either* to be furnished, through the mail, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every State in the Union, concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information, and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but the design of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this prospectus.

TERMS.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—1 copy during the Session,	$1 00
do. do. 11 copies during the Session,	10 00
APPENDIX.—Same price.	

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at farthest, to ensure a complete copy.

☞No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 4, 1836.

Subscriptions for the Congressional Globe will be received at the office of the Enquirer.—a—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being security on a promissory Note of Fifty Dollars given by Joseph D. Purkins to A. D. Rathbone, due, he thinks about 20 days, perhaps longer, as he does not recollect precisely its date, but is certain it has been due some time, and he also having made due enquiry to find the said Rathbone or note, and having failed, as yet, to do so, takes this method of notifying said Rathbone or the holder of said note and the public that unless immediate collection is made, he will not stand good for the money.

ISAAC BRAZELTON.

Danville Ill. 3d of Nov. 1836 —a—tf.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF

The mails, at and from DANVILLE Ill:

The Eastern mail arrives every Monday and Thursday at 12 o'clock, and departs fifteen minutes thereafter.

Southern mail arrives every Monday & Thursday at 6 o'clock P. M. and departs every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock in the morning:

Western mail arrives every Friday at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs every Saturday morning at 6 o'clock.

Northern mail arrives every Friday at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs every Saturday morning at 6 o'clock.

Danville Nov. 3 1836. a tf.

1836